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5 June 1964



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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*Cyprus: [The Turks are again warning they may intervene in Cyprus because of the "critical situation" on the island.]

[This latest warning follows President Makarios' rebuff of a request from Vice President Kuchuk that the Greek and Turkish Cypriot cabinet members meet to discuss recent actions by the Cypriot Government. Makarios denounced Kuchuk as leader of a "rebellion" and noted that he and the other Turkish Cypriot leaders had not participated in the government since last December.]

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[Turkish Foreign Minister Erkin has told US Ambassador Hare that the Turkish Government considers the situation critical and that military intervention is under consideration. He said proposed solutions for Cyprus based on territorial or population exchanges with Greece, or on union of the island with Greece, are "out of the question."]

[Cyprus has been relatively calm for the past several days but there have been moves in the political field which Ankara regards with deep distrust. The

Greek Cypriots have announced their intention to obtain heavy weapons--possibly from bloc countries--and have passed a conscription law allowing for the call-up of men from 18 to 50. Turkish officials have also expressed fear that UN mediator Tuomioja may propose a solution for Cyprus unacceptable to Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots.

[While threats of intervention may be designed primarily to elicit greater US diplomatic support for Ankara, the Turkish armed forces are now in a position to implement these threats if the Turks decide to move.]

[redacted] indicate that the air, naval and land forces earmarked for intervention on Cyprus are in the highest state of readiness yet achieved. Allegedly, they are preparing for joint exercises but this could be a cover for an invasion. Several Turkish officers have informed US associates that "important things" regarding Cyprus will happen soon.]

[The Turks have imposed tighter security at the port of Iskenderun, where troops and equipment are being loaded on board ships, than has been the case during preparations for previous exercises which have coincided with crises over Cyprus. Yesterday, for the first time, a US Navy team was denied permission to enter the area for a scheduled inspection.]

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Congo: The security crisis in the Congo appears to be leading to new political ferment within the Adoula government.

There has been no over-all improvement in the security situation. Congo Army units in Kivu Central Province, although receiving reinforcements, are still in a state of confusion. The provincial capital of Bukavu remains in government hands.

In Stanleyville, the US consul believes that, at present, the local army garrison can control limited disorders, but that if Bukavu falls to the rebels, the

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garrison will probably disintegrate. Soldiers in the area are reported to be buying Lumumbist party cards-- whose possession connotes opposition to Leopoldville-- as insurance.

[Adoula has orally requested Nigerian UN troops to stay after 30 June on a bilateral basis, and reportedly also is considering asking for troops from Tunisia, Ethiopia, and Senegal.]

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South Korea: Student demonstrations outside Seoul are aggravating the crisis facing the Pak administration.

In leading provincial cities yesterday and again today, students demanded that the government revoke the martial law imposed on Seoul and release all arrested demonstrators. Following an emergency cabinet meeting, an administration spokesman warned that martial law would be extended to the rest of the country if demonstrations continued. Seoul itself has remained quiet.

*According to a late press report, Pak has accepted the resignation of his strong-man, Kim Chong-pil as chairman of the government party. Kim has been Pak's close advisor and any eclipse he suffers now may be temporary.

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South Vietnam: [The release of former junta leaders has generated some uncertainty among influential Vietnamese, according to a preliminary assessment by the US Embassy in Saigon.]

[The vagueness of the government's communiqué, which failed to clarify whether or not the generals had been found guilty of conniving with the French, has undercut Khanh's earlier assertion that his coup was not simply a power grab, but an effort to block a French takeover. Vietnamese religious and intellectual circles interpret the release of the generals to mean that the Khanh regime is now itself leaning toward a neutralist solution.]

[Although a few sources questioned by the US Embassy felt that military unity would be temporarily strengthened, nearly all--including Khanh's three deputy premiers--believe that Khanh's over-all position has been weakened.]

[A number of Vietnamese are puzzled by the fact that the freed generals have not been separated or sent out of the country. Police morale reportedly has dropped because of fear that the junta's corrupt police chief, one of the generals and a possible French agent, will regain office.]

[The US Embassy believes that the various public reactions do not signal an immediate threat, but indicate there is a potential basis for some move against the regime.]

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Cuba-USSR: Preparations for transfer of the surface-to-air missile (SAM) system to Cuban control appear to be well advanced.

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About 1,000 Soviet military personnel and their dependents -

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probably left Cuba on four Soviet passenger ships last month. Four other ships with a normal passenger capacity of 2,000 are in or enroute to Cuban waters. One of these is scheduled to embark

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USSR-Yugoslavia: A new deal for "liberal quantities" of military equipment probably will be reached during Soviet Defense Minister Malinovsky's current visit to Yugoslavia [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] stated that the USSR seems willing to supply long-term credits. Belgrade has claimed heretofore that purchases from the USSR were for cash, using up small balances earned in Soviet-Yugoslav trade. Under the first arms agreement in early 1962, which has apparently been supplemented by additional contracts, the USSR has delivered MIG-21 fighters and other air defense equipment, tanks, self-propelled artillery, antitank missiles, and helicopters.

The types of equipment involved in the new deal are not known, but a high-ranking Yugoslav military official told the US air attaché last week that Belgrade intended to acquire more new arms from the USSR, particularly aircraft. The new deal will probably involve more equipment for strengthening the air defense system. [REDACTED]

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Argentina: The General Confederation of Labor (CGT) is due to decide today whether to go on "occupying" places of business in its drive to extract political and economic concessions from the government.

On 2 June, the CGT ordered the fourth of a series of these "occupations" on brief sit-down strikes. This one affected transportation and port facilities in Buenos Aires and some plants in the provinces. The three previous strikes, all of which took place last month, involved several hundred firms in the capital, and many others in the hinterland.

Government officials concede that the CGT's campaign, which was conceived by the Peronist faction, is "doing very well in the publicity field." The next step in the Peronist program is to occupy "all places of work" for 24 hours sometime between 15 and 18 June.

So far there has been almost no violence as the workers have shown good discipline. Also, the government--which is under increasing business and public pressure--has avoided the use of force for fear that the situation might get out of hand.

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Yemen: Fighting between royalist forces and Egyptian-Yemeni republican troops remains at a low ebb, but no end to the guerrilla war is in sight.

Despite the lull in fighting, Nasir still maintains some 40,000 troops in Yemen--far more than appear to be needed. These forces are deployed in the north and east of Yemen, where royalist strength is concentrated. There is no sign that the Egyptians plan to shift appreciable numbers of troops to the troubled Yemen - South Arabian Federation border.

The recently reorganized Yemeni republican government has indicated that it would like to keep the southern border problem in abeyance while it continues to wage its war against the royalists. In an assertion of independence from Egyptian tutelage, Yemeni officials have expressed interest in reaching some sort of modus vivendi with the British on this issue.

The Egyptians are in a position to ignore the Yemenis and keep the Aden problem inflamed, however.

NOTES

Yugoslavia-USSR: According to a Yugoslav Foreign Ministry official, Tito will meet with Khrushchev in Leningrad for two days after completing his visit to Helsinki on 8 June. The talks, said to be at Khrushchev's initiative, are to center on the Sino-Soviet split and the present state of the international Communist movement. In addition to trying to enlist more support from Tito in Moscow's dispute with Peiping, Khrushchev may also discuss with Tito Moscow's present difficulties in Eastern Europe.

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Nigeria: There is no sign of an early settlement of the general strike which began on 1 June

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The unionists are demanding the full wage increase recommended by a government-appointed wage review commission, and have rejected a much smaller government offer. A demonstration is likely to be suppressed by government forces, but the government's generally inept handling of the situation will further embitter the workers.

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